

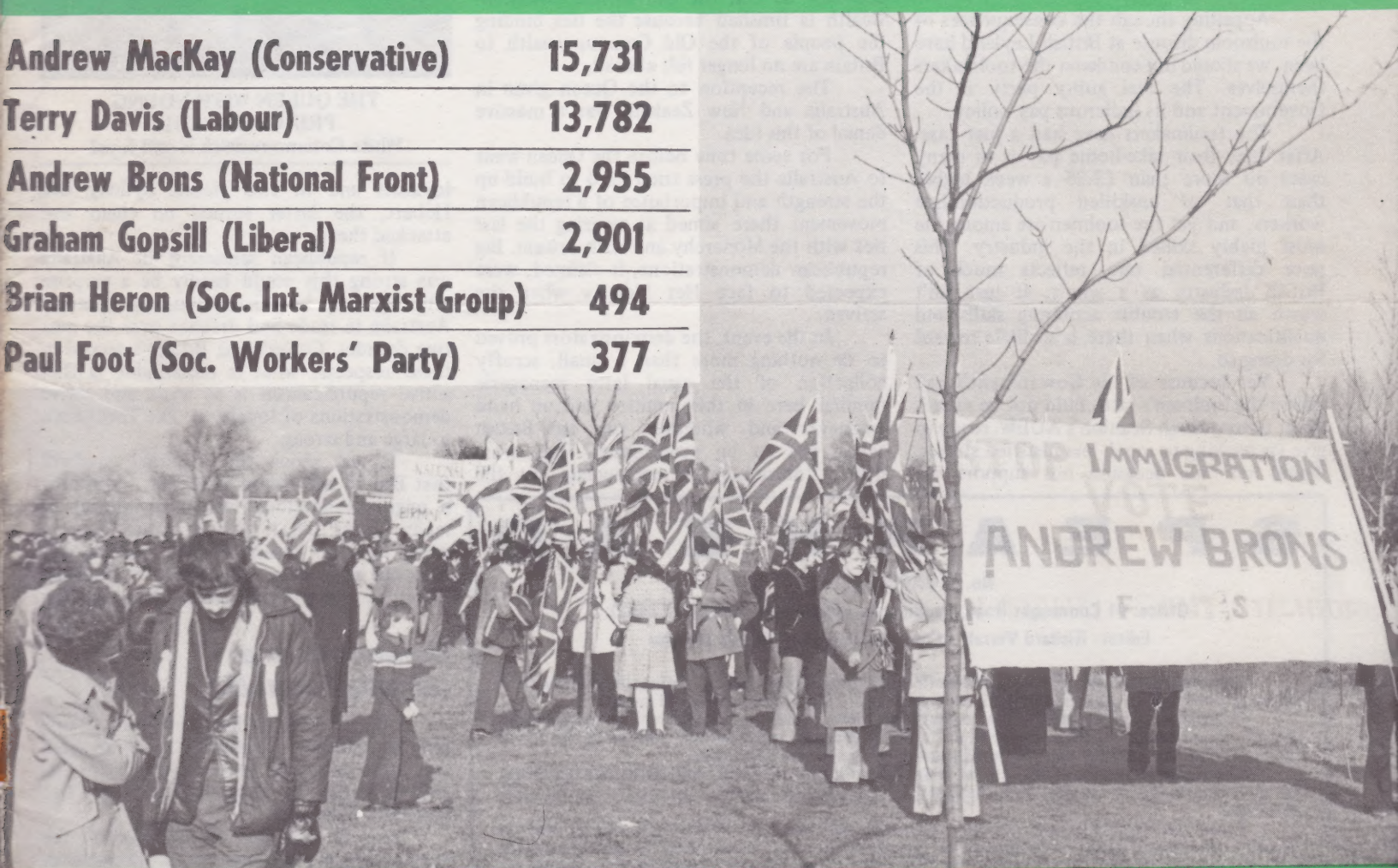
No. 104 APRIL 1977

Spearhead

20p



Andrew MacKay (Conservative)	15,731
Terry Davis (Labour)	13,782
Andrew Brons (National Front)	2,955
Graham Gopsill (Liberal)	2,901
Brian Heron (Soc. Int. Marxist Group)	494
Paul Foot (Soc. Workers' Party)	377



NF BEATS LIBS IN STECHFORD POLL

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Idiocy of government's pay policy

Appalling though the consequences of the toolroom dispute at British Leyland have been, we should not condemn the toolmakers themselves. The real guilty party is the Government and its ludicrous pay policy.

The toolmakers have had a just case. After tax, their take-home pay is in many cases no more than £3.25 a week higher than that of unskilled production-line workers, and yet the toolmen are among the most highly skilled in the industry. This poor differential rate reflects much of British industry as a whole. It just isn't worth all the trouble acquiring skills and qualifications when there is so little reward for doing so.

Yet because of the Government's pay policy the toolmen's rate could not be raised. Their union, Hugh Scanlon's AUEW, ready to give its backing to much less justified strikes, would on this occasion not support the

strikers: it is committed to preserving this Government in office at all costs and to the Government's policy of a steady equalisation of incomes.

Neither Scanlon's union nor the Government seem to appreciate that the encouragement of high skills is absolutely essential to the survival of the British motor industry, which in rate of production and advanced technology is now falling rapidly behind its competitors abroad.

A pay policy which does everything to discourage skill, technical excellence and hard work is an idiocy which will surely destroy the whole British economy if it is allowed to continue.

Still loyal

For many years our newsmakers have followed a deliberate policy of trying to convince us that the Old British Commonwealth is finished because the ties binding the people of the Old Commonwealth to Britain are no longer felt abroad.

The reception to the Queen given in Australia and New Zealand was a massive denial of this idea.

For some time before the Queen went to Australia the press tried hard to build up the strength and importance of a republican movement there aimed at severing the last ties with the Monarchy and with Britain. Big republican demonstrations, it claimed, were expected to face Her Majesty when she arrived.

In the event, the demonstrators proved to be nothing more than a small, scruffy collection of the usual lefty menagerie familiar here in this country and on hand whenever and wherever any anti-British cause was to be proclaimed. They were heavily outnumbered everywhere by the



THE QUEEN WITH YOUNG PRINCE EDWARD
White Commonwealth is still loyal

loyalists and in two places, Sydney and Hobart, the latter turned on them and attacked them.

If republican sentiment in Australia was strong this could hardly be a surprise after the way in which Britain has deserted Australia in trade and defence over the past two decades. Considering Britain's record in these respects, what is remarkable is that active republicanism is so weak and active demonstrations of loyalty to the Throne are so large and strong.

It just shows the potential goodwill that Britain still has in Australia — and how it might be developed into a restoration of really strong ties if only a British Government were to reverse recent policies and turn our face away from Europe and back towards our real partners and blood relatives.

Behaviour of a banana republic

All of us in our lives encounter at one time or another a particular type of small man who attempts to compensate for his lack of stature by absurdly bumptious and aggressive posturings.

One is reminded of this type by the recent action of the Irish Republican authorities in staging a massive show trial of a group of SAS soldiers who happened to stray over the border onto Republican territory.

The impression was heightened by the TV reports. Police vans screaming at break-neck speed through the streets of Dublin to the court, accompanied by armoured cars looking as if they were togged up for a full-scale war. What did the Irish authorities

S P E A R H E A D

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Office: 91 Connaught Road, Teddington, Middlesex (Tel: 01-977 2452)

Editor: Richard Verrall Contributing Editor: Martin Webster

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think? That the British were going to mount a Skorzeny-type rescue operation in the middle of Ireland's capital city? They ought to know our present crop of national leaders better than that!

Equally ridiculous was the trial itself. After the more ludicrous charges were thrown out, the court, supposedly as a point of honour to itself, convicted the men of possessing unauthorised weapons!

We suppose that this little tin-pot Republic, which claims to be independent from Britain but which still is pleased to avail its citizens of special rights and privileges granted by Britain — among them a claim on Britain's welfare services, has to demonstrate occasionally, in case the world should forget, that it is a sovereign state, whose soil is inviolate — even by careless soldiers who have read their maps wrongly.

One's sympathy goes out to the people of Ireland, a people who brought pride and honour to their country by their role in building the British Empire and by their fine contribution to British poetry and literature, now made to look absurd by the comic opera struttings of the leaders of the 'Irish Republic' — little men who obviously desperately need to show the world that they actually are important and should not be pushed around.

Concorde fiasco

Is the attempt of New York City to ban Concorde a policy determined solely by environmental considerations? Or does there lie behind it the commercial rivalry of the American aircraft industry, anxious to preserve its dominance of Western markets?

The answer to this question is less important than the fact that the Americans have the power, for whatever reasons, to exclude such a foreign plane from any part of their air-space. That they should use this power and that their own industry should profit by the use of it should give us no cause to complain.

For the last couple of decades there has been a rat-race for control of the aircraft markets of the world, both civil and military. The American approach to that rat-race has been one of ruthless realism, geared to giving American firms total dominance by the systematic elimination of competitors. The British approach, on the other hand, has been quite pathetic — a combination of airy-fairy belief in international free trade, conducted according to the spirit and rules of the Eton playing fields, and blundering incompetence which has led us to stake everything on an enormously expensive project, inspired more by political than commercial considerations, which could only succeed through an American goodwill which we had no reason whatever to expect.

In addition to which British politicians responsible for our air industry have capsized like jelly to various covert pressures exerted by the United States, for instance in the

scrapping of the magnificent TSR2 war-plane in favour of an inferior American product.

Britain today has only herself to blame for the fact that her once great aircraft industry is now virtually destroyed.

We can only start to rebuild that industry by determining on a commercially wise policy of development and then protecting the industry as we rebuild it by the insistence that all British airlines, and armed forces, buy only British-made planes.

From a strong home base we should then tackle world markets with no regard for kid-glove refinements. We should 'lean on' our would-be customers, if necessary, in the way that the Americans have done with theirs. Britain is a big buyer of raw materials on world markets. She can use this power as a buyer to pressure a great many countries into buying our products in return. She still has a great deal more power and weight in the world than the will of recent political leaders would seem to demonstrate. She should use this power and weight in a single-minded policy of self-interest in the recovery of her formerly strong position in the air. Let us stop the pleadings to President Carter, and let us start to help ourselves.

Pressmen defend freedom to lie

Thoroughly predictable has been the outcry that has greeted new legislation in South Africa curbing the powers of the press. To 'orthodox' political opinion in this country, such legislation is of course an abominable infringement of the principles of press freedom. To press 'liberals' in South Africa itself it is equally an outrage.

Cries of "Sieg Heil!" were reported to have been uttered by Opposition groups in the South African Parliament when the legislation was announced. The Acting Editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* said that the measures would cut "the slender thread of whatever democracy has remained in South Africa." The Chairman of the powerful Argus Group of newspapers said that the move "can only bring further discredit on South Africa" and that the country's credibility in international forums would now be lost.

Yet what in fact does the new legislation entail? Simply a press code under which "news should be correctly presented without departure from facts through distortion, material omission or *précis* writing." The code calls for verification of facts and correction of errors.

Dr. Connie Mulder, South Africa's Minister of Information, said that the moves were not aimed at restricting criticism of public figures. "The Government must," he said, "guarantee a free flow of information through the press even if that information is damaging to the prestige of the Government itself or its leaders or representatives."

At the same time, he continued, the public, and notably the individual, had to be protected against misrepresentation, distortion, dishonest and malicious reporting, preventable inaccuracies, lies and gross invasion of privacy.

To us these do not seem at all unreasonable proposals. Indeed, such a press code sounds very much like the sort we ought to have in Britain. The very fact that newspapermen should protest so vehemently against the idea that they should be legally restrained from printing lies and distortions is something which, in South Africa and Britain, should cause us all to think very hard.

As for the loss of South Africa's "credibility in international forums," foolish are the South Africans to whom that would case any deprivation of sleep.

The dictators of policy

After the British, Germans, French and Dutch had given up their empires in Asia and Africa, international finance, which had played a very large part in their demise, moved in.

Last month, it was revealed, foreign bank lending now accounts for almost half of the gross annual sums required by the (non-oil exporting) Third World countries. For some of these countries, the total external debt to international bankers amounts to between 25 and 30 per cent of the gross national product. The stranglehold has now reached the stage whereby even larger sums are being borrowed to meet repayments on earlier debts — the familiar pattern.

A very large proportion of these loans have been contracted from international banks working outside the framework of the IMF and the World Bank. Now, it transpires, these banks are now determined to work through the IMF and World Bank so as to minimise lending risks and particularly to increase even more their power to impose stringent economic and political conditions on their loans. This is what happens, of course, when countries get something called "independence".

South Africa, however, presents a far more depressing picture from the point of view of the British world. Unable to avail herself of foreign capital elsewhere, South Africa's enormous foreign debt has been contracted almost exclusively with the IMF and is now at record levels. "Consequently," said the *Johannesburg Sunday Times* recently, "Minister Horwood is in no position to take lightly whatever policy requirements the IMF team may judge necessary for the country."

Such "policy requirements" deemed to be "necessary" by international finance are, of course, guaranteed not to be in the interests of either Southern Africa or the White Western world.

"THERE IS NO SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE . . ."



The Ethnography Department of the British Museum

6 Burlington Gardens London W1X 2EX Telephone 01-437 2224/8 ext

J. Grand-Scrutton Esq
52 'Goscote House'
St. Peter's Est
Highfields
LEICESTER

Your reference

Our reference BWB/IW

Date 18 February 1977

Dear Sir

With reference to your enquiry about the racial origins of Negro and Australian Aboriginal peoples, this Museum does not deal with Physical Anthropology or evolution but with the cultural achievements of different peoples of the world. In the opinion of anthropologists these achievements have been considerable, and there is no scientific evidence to distinguish human races in terms of intelligence or their relationship to gorillas.

Yours sincerely

B W Burt
Research Assistant

"As a social anthropologist, I naturally accept and even stress the fact that there are major differences, both mental and psychological, which separate the different races of mankind. Indeed, I would be inclined to suggest that however great may be the physical differences between such races as the European and the Negro, the mental and psychological differences are greater."

Dr. Louis B. Leakey

"In recent years it has become fashionable to depict in glowing terms the achievements of the Negro over the past 5,000 years, although the truth is that the history of the black African is largely a blank. Until the arrival of Europeans there was no literate civilisation in the continent's black belt. The Negro had no written language, no numerals, no calendar, no system of measurement. He never

developed a plow or wheel. He never domesticated an animal. With the rarest exceptions he built nothing more elaborate than mud huts and thatched stockades."

Prof. Henry E. Garrett, Professor of Psychology, Columbia University

"The existence of Negro-White test score differences is hardly debatable. As far as the empirical data are concerned, the literature shows clearly that Negroes, as a group of subjects, obtain lower mean test scores than whites as a group of subjects."

Prof. Frank. C. McGurk, Associate Professor of Psychology, Villanova Univ.

"We do know that wide individual differences exist in the anatomical and physiological properties of the human brain and that some of these are racial."

Prof. Carlton S. Coon, Professor of Physical Anthropology, Harvard Univ.

"The Negro brain is on the average relatively longer, narrower and flatter than the brain of Whites . . . It can be said that the pattern of the frontal lobes in the White brains of our series is more regular, more uniform than in the Negro brain . . ."

Prof. C. J. Connolly, Professor of Physical Anthropology, Catholic Univ. of America

"The Negro has the lower mental faculties (smell, sight, handicraftsmanship, body sense) well developed; the Caucasian the higher (self control, will power, ethical and aesthetic senses and reason)."

Prof. Robert Bean, Professor of Anatomy, University of Virginia

"The African, with his lack of total synthesis, must, therefore use his frontal lobes (of the brain) but little, and all the peculiarities of African psychiatry can be envisaged in terms of frontal idleness."

Dr. J. C. Carothers, consultant in Mental Health, World Health Organisation

"Men are born genetically unequal. This is a fact of nature, and quite independent of the conclusions which may result from its political and sociological interpretations . . ."

Prof. Curt Stern, Professor of Genetics, University of California

"In terms of what is already known about human evolution, about a host of other kinds of genetic racial differences, about the relative contributions of genetic and environmental factors to differences in mental abilities, and about the constancy (relative to the variability within groups) of White-Negro differences in IQ . . . it appears highly probable that genetic factors are involved to a substantial degree in the lower average IQ of American Negroes."

Prof. Arthur Jensen, Professor of Psychology, University of California

"The I.Q.'s of American Negroes are from 15 to 20 points, on the average, below those of American whites. Negro overlap of white median I.Q.'s ranges from 10 to 25 per cent — equality would require 50 per cent . . . Negro-white differences in mean test scores occur in all types of mental tests, but the Negro lag is greatest in tests of an abstract nature — for example, problems involving reasoning, deduction, comprehension . . . Large and significant differences in favour of whites appear even when socioeconomic factors have been equated."

Prof. Henry E. Garrett.

"The remarkable consistency of test results . . . all point to the presence of some native differences between Negroes and Whites determined by intelligence tests."

Prof. Audrey M. Shuey, Professor of Psychology, Randolph-Macon College

"It will be seen that when we classify mankind by colour, the only one of the primary races, given by this classification, which has not made a creative contribution to any one of our twenty-one civilisations is the Black Race."

Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee

THE GREAT REFERENDUM CON-TRICK

TWO YEARS after the referendum the majority of anti-marketeers have accepted defeat with as good a grace as possible and the feeling now seems to be that the E.E.C. is no longer a "burning" political issue. Many of us believed that the 2:1 majority in favour of continued membership proved once and for all that Britain was in the Common Market for good. This is not necessarily so. The National Front have always upheld that the majority of British people are opposed to membership of the E.E.C. and that given a fair chance they would vote to come out. I hope to confirm this belief and to prove that the referendum was one of the biggest con-tricks in history.

If you want facts and figures on the E.E.C. what better place to go than to the European Commission itself? Every six months the Commission holds an opinion survey, the latest of which shows that no fewer than 48% of the British electorate are opposed to membership of the Community. Taking into account the 7% or so "don't knows" there is therefore a majority not in favour of the Common Market. As the present government brands the Rhodesian government as illegal because it does not represent the majority, then by the same logic neither Strasbourg nor Brussels can legally govern Britain. If this is not a burning political issue then it is our patriotic and moral duty to fuel the fires until it is.

If the European Commission's figures are correct the question remains as to why so many people voted "Yes" in the 1975 referendum. The simple answer is that the referendum was never a fair fight. The game was dirty throughout.

Indeed, if we look at the shambles of the anti-Marketeers and the lack of resources available to them compared to the pro-Marketeers it is astounding that as many as 21% of the electorate voted "No". The predecessor to "Britain in Europe", the "European Movement", was founded way back in 1948 and had an extensive nationwide membership. In 1974 it had 25 full time employees at its H.Q., Europe House (which by an uncanny coincidence is situated on the ground floor of the Liberal club!). The "Yes" men were therefore a well established political force and entirely prepared for the rigours of a referendum campaign. As early as March 1974 the European Movement's energetic director, Ernest Wistrich, was already advocating an "umbrella" organisation to include all pro-Market groups. 15 months before the referendum the seeds of Britain In Europe were therefore well and truly sown. At the same time, the European League of Economic Cooperation

was transformed from a pro-European debating society into a political movement. Its membership included a large proportion of those who were to become the centre of the B.I.E. operation. Taking the initiative from the European Movement the E.L.E.C. too began preparing plans for an umbrella organisation.

When Britain in Europe was officially launched, it was able not only to use the facilities of the European Movement, but also to a large extent, the Conservative Party. Discreet soundings made in the constituencies by Conservative Central Office had shown that in only 30 associations was even one of the three key figures — Chairman, agent or candidate — explicitly anti-Market. The campaign could therefore be conducted by the already established constituency associations as if it were an ordinary election.

"WE WERE A SHAMBLES"

While the pro-Marketeers epitomised efficiency, organisation and co-operation, the anti-Marketeers, or more specifically the National Referendum Campaign, were quite the opposite. One member of the N.R.C. had this to say:

"Our image with the public would be irreparably damaged if you were to print the truth — that our campaign was a shambles from beginning to end, from top to bottom. That we were infiltrated, taken over, and made use of by the Communist Party at many levels and in many areas, and that everything possible was done to make certain that we lost the confidence not only of the uncommitted but also of the previously well disposed among all moderate and right wing voters."

The N.R.C. was an unstable coalition from both the right and left, characterised by an unhealthy preoccupation with putting up a "liberal" facade. The one organisation that could have put the necessary "punch" into the N.R.C., the National Front, was refused entry for this very reason. Other organisations were also forbidden from joining on the grounds that they were either too small or too extreme. Thus it was that the bigots of the N.R.C., while claiming to be opposed to the E.E.C. helped to ensure that Britain remained a part of it.

The component organisations of the N.R.C. never integrated as those of B.I.E. had done. The results were disastrous. Not content with dividing the anti-market camp by excluding the radicals, the noble men of the N.R.C. continued to bicker amongst themselves. In some cases — such as Devonshire — the leaders of different groups are

said to have behaved "like tribal chiefs" against each other.

The most influential anti-Marketeers in the country, those in the cabinet, also played their part in the betrayal of Britain. They were slow to realise the extent to which the Labour Party had been hit by pro-Market fever, so by the time they discovered that they had no base from which to work it was too late. Because Harold Wilson would be presiding over the cabinet after the referendum and not wanting to be accused of "boat-rocking" they failed to put their backs into the campaign. In the true Labour tradition therefore they put their own interests before those of the nation and hastened the decline of British power.

The defeat of the anti-Marketeers was not however entirely due to their own mismanagement. The dice were overwhelmingly stacked against them from the start. The financial resources of the pro-Marketeers infinitely exceeded those of the anti-Marketeers due to the donations from international financial interests to B.I.E. Between January and March 26 well in excess of £400,000 was collected. Possibly the most striking figure however is that of expenditure. B.I.E. spent £1,481,583 on their campaign, over 11 times as much as the N.R.C.

A LEAFLET VERSUS FLEET STREET

Britain in Europe had the support of the establishment, the media and more important, the Government. While the Government paid for two pro-Market leaflets they only paid for one against the Market. The press churned out millions of words of pro-Market propaganda, so those with any doubts were brainwashed into voting "Yes".

The result however was not as decisive as the Government had hoped. Only 43% of the electorate had bothered to vote "Yes". Furthermore the vote was not cast for new departures or bold initiatives. It was a vote for the *status quo*. Had Edward Heath held a referendum before going into the E.E.C. in all probability there would have been an overwhelming "No" majority. The electorate had been intimidated by fears of what would happen if we withdrew, so in all respects the referendum provided negative results.

The result of the referendum was always a foregone conclusion and bore no relation to the real wishes of the British people as the European Commission opinion survey now shows. It is therefore our duty to continue to make the E.E.C. a political issue. We must let the whole country know that the National Front supports the majority in opposing British membership of the Common Market. When we have accomplished this, half the battle will be won. The British people will see that we really are Britain's last chance and with the election of the first National Front Government full national sovereignty will once again be restored to our great nation.

BRITISH DEFENCE

TIME FOR NEW THINKING

PART 8 (Conclusion)

IN THE SEVEN PRECEDING ARTICLES of this series on British defence I have examined different aspects of our defence problems in turn. In this eighth and final article I will attempt a summary.

The first two articles, the reader may recall, were devoted to a re-examination of the orthodox concept of an East-West military confrontation and of the assumption, at present unchallenged among British defence chiefs, that British defence requirements were served by an integrated system of Western defence under American leadership.

As evidence that America could not be relied upon to defend either Britain or Western Europe against the Soviets I cited the fact, documented so ably by Professor Anthony Sutton, that the might of the Soviet military machine has only been made possible by enormous Western technical and financial aid, of which America has been by far the major contributor. Why would America build up a military machine against which it intended to bear the main brunt of resistance?

I went on to demonstrate the extreme improbability of a direct Soviet attack on Western Europe and to state that Soviet forces were almost certainly intended mainly as a psychological weapon in the so-called 'cold war' and to suggest that it was the purpose of Western policy at the highest level that such a psychological weapon should be maintained.

Western forces have in recent years become increasingly integrated under the leadership of America in order to meet a contingency of war which, of all contingencies, is the least likely given the current international situation. As a feature of this integration we have witnessed a frantic drive to standardise weapons and equipment and thus to deprive Western nations, apart from America, of the means of independent national self-defence. This begs the question: is resistance to red invasion the main purpose of those who shape Western policy at the highest level? Or is that purpose the elimination of the independent Nation State, of which of course the elimination of independent national armed forces is a necessary part? If the latter be true, there could actually be some logic in the build-up by Western aid of the Soviet military machine. The existence of that machine enables the cold-war atmosphere to be sustained. And that cold-war atmosphere in turn provides the stimulus to internationalism apparently desired by the rulers of the West.

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL FORCES

The policy which these articles have advocated is that Britain must on no account allow her armed forces to be integrated in this way but that she should, on the contrary, strive to build the strongest possible independent forces, under her own command and equipped with weapons from her own factories backed up with her own technology.

This policy has been advocated in the belief that there are much more likely threats to British interests and security than a Soviet assault on Western Europe. However, if it be argued that we should not ignore the strength of Russia's forces and the possibility that they may be used in this way, the answer to that argument must be that Britain, as a great military power in her own right, can surely be a much more effective contributor to a common Western defence than she could as a weak and dependent one.

France has in recent times followed a defence policy much more realistic than our own. While not totally isolating herself from the broader strategy of a common Western defence, she has taken care to preserve her own freedom of movement and her capacity to act in defence of purely national interests should the occasion demand. To those who protest that she has not the resources to rival the super-powers France says, rightly, that she at least does have the resources to provide a deterrent sufficiently lethal as to make no attack by any super-power worth its while.

British defence policy would do well to take that of France as a model. We are potentially, if not actually at the present time, a stronger power than France — particularly with our overseas connections. What is within her capacity certainly is within ours.

BRITISH POTENTIAL

The power potential of Britain was discussed in Part 3 of this series, and with good reason. While it may be said that the British, in their heyday of imperialism, over-estimated how strong they were, it is certainly the truth today that there is a gross under-estimation of our strength as a nation — in part largely fostered as a matter of deliberate policy by those who seek to undermine the very concept of British nationhood.

Allowing for recently imported racial minorities which can and will be repatriated, we have in this country about 53-54 million people who are by most standards highly homogeneous and certainly much more so than the populations of the U.S.A. and Russia. In addition to this, while we cannot today talk of an 'empire', we still have British ethnic groups overseas in the Commonwealth of many more millions who could be induced, by a new lead coming from this country, to restore their ties with us and fight beside us in a major conflict as they did with great distinction in World Wars I and II.

Although our industry presently is weak, there is absolutely no weakness in it which cannot be overcome by good government encouraging all the latently dynamic forces of British inventiveness and skill that reside within us. British industry could in fact be a world leader: there is nothing endemic that prevents it from being so, only bad economic doctrines and a bad system, which are curable.

The qualities of the British serviceman in war have seldom been questioned; on the contrary, they have been universally admired throughout history by friend and foe alike. Of course, to reach their highest peak they require good generalship. If the latter can be provided, the Briton in war is as formidable opponent as can be found anywhere on earth.

In the making of modern military power there are a number of elements, some obvious, some not so obvious: numbers, race-quality, industrial and technical capacity; these all play a part. In an estimate of racial attributes we must, as always, consider those of courage and discipline. In addition we must give a higher rating than ever before to intelligence, not only at the top but at all levels, such is the complexity of modern military equipment and the brains needed to operate it.

In all these elements except numbers British war potential is second to none, and even in numbers it is not inconsiderable when the full manpower resources of Britain and her Commonwealth

kinfolk are taken into account. Our ability to mobilise these full resources depends of course on how we rise to the political challenge of mending a British world ruptured by decades of betrayal and neglect. Nevertheless, even if we begin by relying on the manpower of the United Kingdom alone, it is fully within our means, as with France, to summon enough armed force to adequately deter any adversary in the world – if by ‘deter’ we mean demonstrate the capacity to destroy a huge part of that adversary’s population and industrial plant before he destroys us.

Independent defence means just that, and not, as some would imply, possession of military weight equal in scale to that of the two or three largest powers in the world. Within such a definition, independent British defences are perfectly feasible.

The power of deterrence rests of course, not just on the means, but on the will. In Part 6, in which the implications of nuclear war were discussed, I said:—

“In the world of the future, fear of the nuclear weapon is likely to be an even more powerful factor than the nuclear weapon itself. The side likely to get its way in a nuclear confrontation will be the side, not necessarily with the biggest number of bombs, but with the strongest nerves. The side likely to capitulate will be the side which, come the crunch, will not be prepared to risk gigantic loss of human life for the sake of any principle, however great.”

For survival in the nuclear age Britain must first of all be in a position to produce and man independently enough nuclear force to be able to destroy the 20 or so main urban centres of any country in a first strike. Then she must have leaders able to demonstrate the will to use this force even at the risk of the total destruction of our own country.

MILITARY POWER AND POLITICS

This brings us to what is undoubtedly the crucial issue: the total inter-relationship and interdependence between military power and politics. This fact of life, obvious enough in itself, has very seldom been grasped in Britain, but until it is thoroughly grasped there can be no such thing as an effective British defence policy.

The whole question is admirably summed up by Correlli Barnett at the beginning of his introduction to his book *Britain and her Army*:

“The importance of war and military institutions has been generally neglected in British historical writing, whose tone has been set by the Whig and liberal emphasis on peaceful constitutional progress. In this liberal view war appears as an aberration, an interruption of a ‘natural’ condition of peace: almost as a form of delinquency unworthy of intellectual attention. The liberal, pacifistic view of history can only be maintained by resolute aversion of the gaze from the facts. For conflict between tribal and social groups and nations constitutes the essential human condition in the absence of a world-state with a monopoly of force. The relations between nation states have always been those of a struggle for advantage and domination, where friendships may indeed burgeon while interests temporarily coincide, but then again languish when those interests diverge. Peace and war in history flow continually in and out of each other, alternative aspects of a single struggle for power. It is false and unrealistic therefore to divide policy between hard and fast categories of ‘peace’ and ‘war’. Policy may shade all the way from trade and diplomatic rivalry through indirect conflict and limited war to total war; the distinctions are of degree, not of kind.”

NECESSARY POLITICAL CONDITIONS

In Parts 4 and 5 of this series I laid stress on the necessity,

before we could achieve adequate defences, for us first to achieve the right political conditions for the flourishing of our military institutions. The primary condition is a revolution within the British body politic in which all vestiges of liberalism, with its concomitants of internationalism and pacifism, were swept away. We have to have national leadership with an appreciation of the brutal but real laws of the universe by which nations survive or perish, and which the words of Barnett elucidate so clearly. Such a leadership will grasp as a first principle that national strength and power, rather than faith in international goodwill and the ‘brotherhood of man’, are the cornerstones of survival in the world in which we live, and that in the building of our national strength and power military institutions must have top priority.

The proper military institutions cannot possibly be maintained in isolation from the national life as a whole, as it has usually been the tendency of the British to pretend they can – and should. From the whole nation our military institutions must draw the resources of manpower, talent, patriotism and economic and technical sustenance that they require to be equal to the best that the world may throw against them.

We must then first create the political conditions under which the military can thrive. These conditions must include a climate of nationalism and patriotism, discipline, respect for authority, physical fitness, manhood and duty – as well as industrial self-sufficiency and standards of technical excellence, as are necessary in modern war.

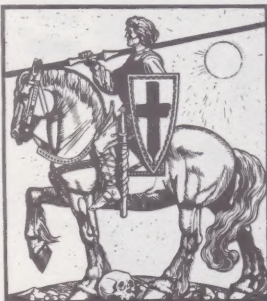
Some sort of conscript system is obviously necessary in order to ensure that the whole of our able-bodied male population is ready for war service when required, but to ensure that young men do not enter into such a system as fish out of water – as is the case in many Western countries where such a system prevails – the foundations of military training and outlook must first be laid in the schools and enforced by every other influence in the lives of our youth, so that when they enter our armed forces they do so as proud and willing participants, conscious of the necessity to spend a period serving their country in uniform.

Armed forces cannot be effective without universal military service, but universal military service cannot be effective against the background of a decadent, unfit, liberal society.

Strong political leadership, with a tradition of entirely different human values, is first needed to create such a society.

The other respect in which politics touches vitally upon all military endeavour is in the defining of the object of that endeavour. Again, what might seem elementary has not been so in the modern history of our country. We have fought wars at immense cost to ourselves for no object beyond the pursuit of a purely ‘moral’ objective, e.g. the destruction of foreign tyrannies, real or imagined, which never posed any actual strategic threat to Britain or its interests, but which were deemed essential to destroy merely because they were considered tyrannies.

The only true enlightened war strategy is one that serves a concrete political objective, and that objective can only be as I defined in the last Part of this series: the defence of our national territory; the lives and possessions of our people; our independence from foreign control; our interests around the world. Any spilling of the nation’s blood for any other object may be described as was the charge of the Light Brigade by a French observer: “*C’est magnifique, mais ce n’est pas la guerre!*”



ST. GEORGE'S DAY MARCH & RALLY SATURDAY 23rd APRIL

in support of the NF Election Campaign

Assemble: 2.00 p.m., Common at corner of Turnpike Lane & Green Lane, Tottenham – opposite Turnpike Lane Tube on Piccadilly Line.

March Off: 2.30 p.m. **Indoor Rally:** Palmers Green, 4.00 p.m., ends 6.30 p.m.

Speakers: John Harrison-Broadley, DFC, Andrew Brons, Mike Cowley, John Roberts, Martin Webster, John Tyndall. **Chairman:** David Bruce.

WEAR A ROSE!

PHILIP BAKER

BRITANNIA MUST AGAIN RULE THE WAVES

IN 1914 Britain's sea force was the paramount navy in the world. Besides some fifty battleships and heavy armoured cruisers it possessed several hundred light cruisers and smaller surface warships with a host of auxiliaries designed to service these vessels in bases throughout the world. Even in 1939, though no longer the strongest, our navy could still count some fifteen capital ships as well as several aircraft carriers and a large number of cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Today we have difficulty in finding enough ships even to police the fishing limits of our own waters, let alone defend our shores against a foreign enemy! So great has been the rundown by successive governments in the last thirty years that the navy now has less than a hundred ships of all types operational, the largest vessel being an over age aircraft carrier due to be scrapped in 1978. There are not even enough smaller vessels to protect our shipping against the threat of the huge Soviet submarine fleet, four hundred strong, which in time of war could effectively seal off Britain from the outside world.

Soviet fleets now range the world. They confront the US fleet in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, where Britain was once the main sea power. While Tory and Labour governments were scrapping our aircraft carriers as outdated weapons, the USSR was building them and now has two. To sustain their new world role they also now have some twenty modern cruisers and more than a hundred destroyers, in addition to their gigantic submarine fleet of some one hundred and thirty nuclear and two hundred and fifty diesel submarines, of which nearly a hundred can fire ballistic missiles.

A future National Front government is pledged to restore Britain's armed strength, and restoration of our power at sea must be a priority task. Now that we have abdicated our Imperial responsibilities our global commitments are less than in 1914 or 1939. The National Front policy of building up national self-sufficiency would also leave us less vulnerable to interruption in sea communications. Nevertheless, as an island state with still many global responsibilities, strong naval forces are a necessity.

The primary role of the navy must be the defence of home waters and the sea approaches and the maintenance of sufficient strength in the event of a global conflict to

patrol effectively vital sea communications outside this area against enemy submarines and surface raiders. And the build up of a powerful nuclear deterrent in the form of a fleet of Polaris-type submarines with the ability to deal a hammer blow at Russia or China in the event of a nuclear conflict.

It seems likely, however, that conflict with either of these will not take the form of an all-out war, but of constant pressure in Asia and Africa. Thus the present type of conflict that the Marxists call "wars of liberation" will continue with the object of destroying Western civilisation and influence and isolating Europe from its sources of raw materials and food, as well as provoking confrontations between the West and so-called "emergent" states.

National Front foreign policy seeks the reforging of links between the homeland and British communities in other parts of the world as part of the military and economic strategy of building a British "Third Force". Since the Communist aim is the isolation of the West it would be necessary in conjunction with our racial comrades in Australasia, Southern Africa and North America to ensure the maintenance of sea communications between us to provide for the swift transfer of joint forces to any threatened point as an effective non-nuclear deterrent to provocation.

While a nationalist Britain would not covet an inch of any other true nation's territory, wherever people of British stock have established themselves and set up their homes and farms we intend to see to it that they live free from interference — by force if reason fails.

A role for the reconstituted navy in such a policy would be the ferrying of Commando forces and back up aircraft to provide the necessary muscle to re-inforce diplomatic arguments. One instance where such power could have been exercised was in

1975 when "General" Amin condemned a British lecturer to death for an alleged disparaging remark. A couple of squadrons of fighter-bombers from a carrier off the Kenyan coast "buzzing" Entebbe would have accomplished his release in a few hours. The implied threat would have been enough. The Israelis did not hesitate in similar circumstances. But due to the criminal actions of successive British governments we had neither the carriers nor the aircraft — even if our "leaders" had possessed the will to carry out such an operation.

Rebuilding the navy would entail large expenditure. Our Race and Nation will survive, however, not by adapting our defences to the needs of public expenditure, but by adapting public expenditure to the needs of defence. The primary duty of national leadership is to make the Nation's borders secure and to protect its vital interests and the life and liberty of its citizens. Only then has a government the right to budget for other things.

Such a programme would pay dividends in the employment field. Shipbuilding, in which Britain once led the world, is in the doldrums. Yards are closing down and those still open are doing so only with heavy injections of government money or foreign capital. Skilled men are being lost to other industries or thrown on the scrap heap, particularly in areas like the North East, the Clyde and Ulster, where unemployment is at a higher level than elsewhere.

Brittania must again rule the waves. Not perhaps in her former role as the world's biggest naval power, but in the sense that her warships will again sail the Seven Seas without let or hindrance and, together with the navies of her racial comrades in Australasia, Southern Africa and North America, will cause any power great or small contemplating action against British interests to think again.



SOVIET
SEA
POWER
Russian
fleets
now
range
the
world



PARLIAMENT FRONT

IMMIGRATION: WE WERE RIGHT— Official

It would appear that several Members of Parliament have taken to reading *Spearhead* and *National Front News*. In the last month a number of Parliamentary Questions have been asked about immigration statistics, to the acute embarrassment of the Government in general and Dr. Summerskill, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in particular.

On the third of March, Mr. Eyre asked Dr. Summerskill for the total number of Immigrants who have settled in Great Britain in the last four years. The reply gave the following statistics:

1973	55,162
1974	68,878
1975	82,405

The figure for 1976 was not available, but Mr. Eyre was assured that it was slightly down on 1975 — 82,403 perhaps. But whatever the figure for 1976 proves to be, these figures mean that over a quarter of a million coloured Immigrants have entered the country in the last four years, and this only refers to those who have entered legally.

By their very nature, there can be no accurate estimate of the number of illegal Immigrants who slip into our country each year; but on the eighth of March Dr. Summerskill was forced to reveal the following figures on the number of illegal Immigrants who were actually caught:

	Detained	Removed
1972	59 a	59 a
1973	258	176
1974	157	139
1975	188	154
1976	374 b	264 b

a excluding foreign nationals
b provisional

There is little doubt that these figures represent only the tip of the iceberg, but they do indicate that illegal immigration, far from declining as the press would have us believe, is one of Britain's growth industries along with vandalism, mugging etc. They also show that many illegal Immigrants are being allowed to remain in the country even when they are caught. If this system of administering the law spreads to other crimes, then presumably we will soon see muggers being allowed to keep the money they have removed from their victims.

One last question on immigration reveals that any suggestion that the number of Immigrants will soon decline is totally

false. It is often claimed that there are only a limited number of dependants still to come and once these have entered then all immigration will cease. However if aliens with no right of entry marry Immigrants who have already arrived, then these spouses are allowed in. On the 18th February the ubiquitous Dr. Summerskill showed the huge increase in the number of these marriages of convenience:

Spouses allowed to settle following Marriage Pakistan and New Commonwealth

	Men	Women
1973	120	2302
1974	2032	5459
1975	4043	12743

Thus from under 2500 in 1973 the total figure has risen to over 16,000 in 1975. With all these figures proving that immigration is rising on a massive scale, where has the outcry from the so-called free press gone? All the above questions were asked in the last month, and yet not one paper has thought it necessary to give publicity to these figures; once again we have witnessed the great "Hush Up".

THE NEW RACE RELATIONS ACT

If you have been wondering when this monstrosity is to become effective, then you are not alone; on the 9th March Enoch Powell asked Merlyn Rees when he expects to bring it into force. The Secretary of State replied that he was not yet in a position to set a timetable for bringing the Act into force. His position is likely to change only when there are no dangerous by-elections on the horizon when the British people could show what they think of losing their rights.

WHERE THE AXE DOESN'T FALL

In reply to a question from Mr. Canavan, Michael Foot announced recently that so far a total of £392,456 had been distributed to the various opposition parties sitting at Westminster. The method of distributing this money is complex, but is clearly designed to prevent the National Front from receiving a single penny. More important, however, is the whole question of subsidising political parties which are no longer able to count on their supporters for their funds.

If the three main parties were industrial concerns, then surely Sir Keith Joseph would be demanding that as lame ducks

receiving Taxpayers' money they should be closed down, while Sir Anthony Wedgwood-Benn would be seeking total nationalisation. Fortunately the National Front is financed by its members and supporters, and consequently is able to function without the £2000 plus that should be received if the £392,456 was distributed according to the number of votes received at the last General Election.

LIBERAL IDIOCY

One of the thirteen Liberal M.P.s, Clement Freud, has decided to use some of the very limited and valuable Parliamentary time allotted to ordinary back-bench M.P.s to solve one of the nation's most pressing problems. This Bill will no doubt make life in this country more pleasant, raise living standards, reduce the crime rate and stop abuses of the Social Security System. What does this Bill do? It makes it illegal to sell maps which do not bear the date of issue! If this is an indication of the Liberal Party's priorities, then Heaven help this country if the Liberals ever share in the nation's Government.

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SPEARHEAD is not at the moment able to be self-supporting; it needs voluntary contributions over and above income from sales and subscriptions in order to meet running costs.

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THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY: FAILURE AND BETRAYAL

OVER FORTY years ago, in his remarkable book *Conservatism in England* (London, 1933), Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw formulated a number of ideas which he considered that Conservative political leaders should weld into a programme to counter the threat of Socialism. These ideas were that religion should be reinvigorated and become a counter to Bolshevism; that the Crown should be defended and the unity of the nation preserved; that the quality of the population should be improved; that there should be protection for people at work and for their economic fortunes; that the Empire should be conserved and Britain adequately defended; that British liberty and cultural heritage should be safeguarded; and finally that Conservatives should seek to promote civilisation and spiritual values.

It may be thought that these ideas could have formed the basis of a long-term political programme which would have destroyed the Socialist menace and led to a period of decent and principled government; yet political Conservatism and its leaders have consistently betrayed these high ideals and have instead moved further and further to the left, in an attempt to accommodate the Liberal-Marxist notions that now hold sway within the British political establishment.

The Conservative Party cannot even claim to have salvaged its honour by fighting tenaciously for the principles that Conservatism supposedly represents; on the contrary the eagerness with which individuals and groups within the party have embraced Liberal-Marxist ideas would be pathetic if it had not resulted in such disastrous consequences for the British Nation. It has been stated by Conservatives that the survival of their party is the result of its ability to adapt to existing circumstances and conditions. Although it is true that no political party can long survive if it is totally inflexible and that some account must be taken of changing ideas and a changing world, there must be some beliefs that cannot be compromised at whatever cost, including that of obtaining power. If for the short-term benefit of obtaining or retaining power a political party sacrifices its basic beliefs, then that party can never regain them. Such a party will be drawn ever deeper into competitive politics, and the desire to create a better society will be replaced by a crude desire to win the existing political 'game'.

The Conservative Party a generation ago sacrificed its beliefs for the short-term expedient of obtaining power, and in doing so it entered forever into an embrace with materialism. Therefore it can be said that in

one sense the Conservative Party no longer exists. In its place there is a Liberal-Democratic Centre Party which possesses no philosophy of its own other than the desire to gain office by pandering to materialist demands.

If this view of the present Conservative Party be doubted, then ask: What major difference in ideas separates the Heaths, Whitelaws and Walkers of the Conservative Party from the Steeles and Thorpes of the Liberals and the Williams, Prentices and Croslands of the Labour Party? It is frequently asserted that if a realignment took place in British politics the 'moderates' of the three establishment parties could join together and form a new party whose "ideas" and aims would be those of "moderation". Apart from the obvious fact that such a combination would undoubtedly hasten the final destruction of Britain, one might well ask: "Whither, then, the Conservative Party?" if a majority of its members could join an avowedly liberal-left coalition which elevated "moderation" into a philosophy and an end in itself.

NO ORGANISED 'RIGHT WING'

It is often stated in the liberal-left press that the Conservative Party has moved to the right or that 'right-wing' Tories now have considerable power. In reality, no such group exists within the Conservative Party. This is not to say that there are not individuals within the modern Conservative Party who hold consistently 'right-wing' and patriotic views but they are **individuals**. There is no organised group that has such views and adheres to them regardless of short-term political expedience. In the long, sorry story of Rhodesia, betrayed by successive British Governments, there was not at any time an organised 'right-wing' Conservative group fighting in Parliament on behalf of the White Population. One or two 'lone wolf' MP's may have occasionally spoken in their support, only to be drowned out by the cacophony of liberal-left ideas and sentiments coming from all three establishment parties.

Again, during the long-drawn out retreat and eventual surrender by British Government to the new despotism of the EEC, can one say that an organised 'right-wing' Conservative Group opposed to such a course fought for British rights and freedom? Individuals may have so acted, but in the period 1970-75, patriotism was conspicuous by its absence within the Conservative Party. It should also not be forgotten that it was a member of the 'right-wing'

Monday Club, Geoffrey Rippon, who as Heath's 'Minister for Europe' led the British team to negotiate terms of entry into the EEC throughout 1970-72, once again indicating how the 'Right' of the Conservative Party aided and abetted a massive betrayal of the real interests of the British people.

Few people can believe that a Conservative Government led by Margaret Thatcher would be fundamentally different either in ideas or action from that of the unlamented Heath. Even if an attempt to pursue real Conservative policies were made, the majority committed to liberal-marxist doctrines within the Conservative Party would undoubtedly act to bring the party back within their spectrum. The Conservative Party, having 'supped with the devil' for so long, is now unable to recover its conservative essence which alone would make such a transformation of ideas possible.

Evidence of the betrayal by the Conservative Party not only of the British people but of its own ideals is by no means confined to the follies and frailties of the Heath Government. If one considers the ideas advanced by Professor Hearnshaw as the basis of real Conservatism one could indict every single Conservative Government from the period of Stanley Baldwin (1923-37) with having failed and betrayed both those ideas and Britain. During the 1930's it is well known that governments failed to provide Britain with adequate defences and were inept bunglers in the diplomatic sphere. However the governments, which were largely Conservative Governments, failed in a deeper sense in that the liberalism and pacifism that swept Britain in the early 'thirties not only remained unchallenged but were embraced by some that called themselves Conservatives.

It was the development of consensus politics in the post-war world, typified by "Butskellism" that completed the destruction of true Conservatism. In the late forties and early fifties consensus politicians, including Butler, Macleod, Maudling and Heath, following in the wake of the arch-opportunist Harold Macmillan, developed ideas designed simply to ensure that Conservative Governments remained in office. The British electorate were asked to choose between two parties each trying to outbid the other with the number and value of their tawdry, materialist products. Those members of the Conservative Party who supported the new politics destroyed true political Conservatism and ensured that the occasional doubters and dissenters were silenced.

Supporters of the new politics were prepared to pay any price to achieve their aims. The existence of an Empire was an affront to international finance and the prevailing ideology of liberal-marxism. It contradicted such meaningless liberal notions as 'freedom', 'equality' and 'self-determination', so the Empire had to go. There are perhaps few spectacles so

Continued on page 13

"MORE CASH NEEDED TO BUY OFF BLACK RIOTERS" — M.P.s

"DANGEROUS tensions are building up between the Police and young Blacks, a group of M.P.'s warned yesterday. They said a 'flashpoint' situation has been reached. And they urged the Government to take steps to ease tension."

"The danger that growing hostility could lead to an explosion of violence is sign-posted in a report by the Commons Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration."

This was how the *Daily Mirror*, in a front-page report on 31st March, began its account of recommendations made by a group of M.P.'s designed to avert race war in Britain.

The report was entirely biased in favour of the forcible implementation of a multi-racial society; biased in favour of the propaganda claims by Immigrant and pro-Immigrant agitational groups; and biased against the legitimate aspirations, fears and rights of the indigenous White population.

The Police, in particular, come in for a bashing from the M.P.'s, who entirely accepted Immigrant claims that Police "harrass and provoke" Black youths into committing offences.

The M.P.'s seemed to have painstakingly sought out "evidence" from all manner of Immigrant and multi-racialist organisations. They sought out no opinion at all from the country's major White racialist and patriotic party, the National Front. They took no evidence from the elderly White victims of the muggers.

Evidence submitted by the Police seems either to have been ignored or suppressed as being inconvenient to their preconceived notions on race relations.

THREE QUESTIONS

Any report on the subject of the multi-racial society should have attempted to ask and answer the following fundamental questions:

1. Did the majority White population ever ask Parliament to have a multi-racial situation thrust upon them?
2. Has the White population, generally speaking, welcomed the Immigrants and co-operated with the multi-racial experiment?
3. Can a multi-racial society ever be expected to work — either in Britain or anywhere else?

For if Parliament never had a mandate from the electorate to institute the Black invasion (which it did not); if the White majority are hostile to the resultant multi-racial situation (which they are); and if there exists no evidence either in Britain or any-

where else in the world to show that multi-racial societies satisfy the desires of the participants (which there does not) . . . then surely it is not the job of Parliamentarians to recommend giving special rights to the Black minority and proposing yet more new measures to enforce compliance on the part of the White majority?

Surely it is the job of Parliamentarians, supposed democrats, to serve the needs and aspirations of the majority. If that means admitting that the multi-racial experiment has failed, halting all further Coloured Immigration and effecting a programme of repatriation, then that is what their duty must be, in the name of democracy.

Needless to say, the M.P.'s only answered one of those three fundamental questions — number 2. They make it abundantly clear that Immigrants face "widespread discrimination" from the White population — after 30 years of multi-racialist brainwashing from the mass media and in the schools and after 12 years of attempted intimidation from the successive Race Relations Acts!

The very fact that Parliament felt compelled ever to institute Race Relations Acts (three times, each successive Act more repressive than its forebear) is proof enough of how resentful the White majority is of multi-racialism and how undemocratic Parliamentarians have been in enforcing their ethno-masochistic fantasies.

But the M.P.'s at no time put multi-racialism as a way of life, or the wishes of the majority to the question. They simply declared that the wicked Whites are being bloody-minded, that Blacks are not getting a fair crack of the whip (to coin a phrase!), that the failure of White society to featherbed the Immigrant population was causing young Blacks to resort to violence; and that the way to prevent Blacks from rioting is to give them more and more public money.

"DANEGELD"

There is a parallel in British history to the problems now confronting the British people. That was in Anglo-Saxon times when the Eastern part of Britain was invaded by ferocious Danish pirates. Originally they had been invited over by the effete Anglo-Saxon leadership to act as mercenaries. But the Danes decided to keep for themselves a large part of the country they were paid to defend. This area, known as Dane-law, became a 'no-go' area for the Anglo-Saxons.

Eventually the Danes made an 'offer' to the Anglo-Saxon Court: "We will desist

from burning, looting, pillaging, raping and killing, providing you pay us regularly protection money to keep us sweet!"

This burdensome tribute, levied by the Court on the oppressed and terrorised Anglo-Saxon farming folk, was known as Danegeld. It kept the Anglo-Saxon nobles safe in their beds for a while, but in the long run did not secure for the Anglo-Saxon people long-term security. Blackmailers, then as now, rarely keep their word for long, and always up their demands.

Eventually the Anglo-Saxons, provoked beyond all endurance, inherited a stronger King, who mobilised his people to liberate themselves by force of arms from the tyranny of the alien invaders.

It is to be hoped that such an extreme solution will not be necessary in our present circumstances, but the plain fact is that the M.P.'s and all the other multi-racial society devotees who are responsible for the invasion of Britain by Black Immigrants fear the effect of public opinion if the Black militants express their resentment by an escalation of muggings, rapes, race riots and brawls with the Police.

"BLACKGELD"

The leaders of the Immigrant communities know the fears of the multi-racialist Establishment well, and know that Britain's effete post-war leadership will always give in to violence, threats of violence and terrorism.

So the Black leaders have, in effect, told the M.P.'s on the Select Committee: "If you don't want society to explode into violent racial chaos which would expose your past follies and render your control of society insecure, then you must buy us off."

"You must guarantee us jobs — regardless of our talents — in preference to Whites if need be. You must provide us with special educational facilities and give us 'qualifications' regardless of our inherent intellectual capacities. You must give us nice houses now, regardless of how many White families are on the housing lists. You must stop the Police interfering with our youngsters having a bit of fun on the streets. In return, we won't tear your cities apart and lose you your credibility and jobs!"

All the recent Select Committee report confirms is that our corrupt, cowardly and treasonable Parliamentarians propose to pay the "Blackgeld", and buy themselves a little time with our money.

But time, money and the patience of the British people is running out.

BEHIND THE SEIZURE OF RUSSIA

SPECULATION as to how the pattern of world events might have emerged had not certain leading figures imposed their personal stamp on political movements or had not critical events intervened to radically alter the course of history is always an inviting temptation to students of political history. Such historical analysis, however, invariably omits to take sufficient regard of the *unseen* planning factor; the historical constant that always seems to override and supervene the best laid shorter-term plans; something moving forward inexorably in spite of obstacles that national resurgence might present; overcoming the genius of unique leaders, sometimes darting forward with aggressive strikes when necessary, but more usually with gradual, insidious attrition.

Few writers have been able to generate public awareness of the very real presence of planners and conspirators operating on a world wide basis, whose presence is all too easily obscured by the failures and glaring errors of governments addicted to liberal ideas.

For this reason many localised sequences in world events often receive less scrutiny than they ought at the time — such as the Bolshevik takeover in Russia in 1917. Today, the betrayal of Rhodesia is a comparable act of treachery conducted amidst monumental complacency. Yet in the history of civilisation, these events are turning points without equal, in the face of which the activities of leaders on the world scene have little more influence than a bright meteor in the heavens.

History can, however, be dredged for clues which help to explain the chaotic and seemingly random events of our modern

world. Sometimes these clues do emerge, adding one or two more stones to the mosaic picture of the world as it really is.

It was Winston Churchill who described Russia as “a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma”. The remark was no more profound than any intelligent member of the British public might have made at the time: 1945. But we know that Bolshevik Russia ought not to have been a puzzle to Churchill. As far back as 1920 he had written about “... this world-wide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilisation and the reconstruction of society on the basis of arrested development . . . the principal inspiration and driving power (for which) comes from the Jewish leaders.” Is it likely that by 1945 he knew less rather than more about the truth of Russia's Bolshevik captivity?

The fate of Russia must inescapably be the key to the pattern of world events this century, for not only did the success of the Bolshevik revolution mark the end — or at any rate the beginning of the end — of the first fratricidal world war, but the threat to Bolshevism's twenty four year old infancy by Hitler marked the real beginning of the Second World War.

Not until Germany threatened to snuff-out the life from the Bolshevik beast did the forces of the West unite and start fighting in deadly earnest; a life and death struggle of maternal sacrificial zeal, protective and malevolent in the extreme towards this threat of political and military infanticide: the attempt to slay the communist Triffid once and for all.

Why did Russia have to depend so much on the Western powers for her protection in 1942 when in 1916 she had

been capable of holding her own against the Imperial German Forces? Why after twenty five years of “modernisation” under communism during which time she had received enormous quantities of technological aid from Britain and America was Russia so pathetically vulnerable to the German Army that defeat would have been inevitable but for that life saving injection of military assistance from the West? Without doubt, one important factor which goes a long way to answering these questions was the absence of the traditional Imperial Russian military class of leaders, because most of them had been exterminated in the bloody purges while the rest were either in exile or fighting on the side of Germany.

Before the First World War, Russia was number one world power in terms of industrial growth, forward planning and export driving, particularly in grain, oil and minerals. The colossal mineral wealth of the central Russian steppelands, especially in iron ore and chromium deposits, the oil wells in the Caucasus, the oceans of wheat — all these things must have been convincing enough to the Tzarist government that Russia had a future in the twentieth century second to none, including the British Empire, Germany, France and even the U.S.A. In other words, a potentially all-powerful Imperial world power. By 1913, Russia's industrial growth rate must have been quite terrifying, for she was creeping up to fourth place and overtaking France. Had not war broken out in 1914 who knows where Russia might have stood by 1930? China would have remained in a straight-jacket. Lacking nothing yet able to supply to all, a colossus of economic and military might, nationalistic, ambitious, bringing reformed social and Christian standards and a new Byzantine era in Europe, a resurgent Russia might have been the herald of a twentieth century renaissance.

Is it not possible that this had been foreseen as early as the 1870's when a social abscess burst in Russia and the mass exodus of a band of Khazar aliens to Britain and America took place? Plans to seize control of this potential megastate had been hatched by then. Secret societies, plots, assassinations were rife. They murdered Tzar Alexander the Second, the “Saviour Tzar” who had emancipated forty six million serfs — and departed from Russia with hate.

But the alien revolutionaries could not kill the peasants' love of their deliverer. “We kissed his hand and there he lay, our Martyr Tzar, with a calm and loving expression on his face, as if our Little Father had fallen asleep,” wrote a peasant who put a wreath on the Tzar's bier.

Christian reforms were starting to spread throughout Russia at a time when



IMMIGRANTS FROM RUSSIA IN THE 1890's
The Lower East Side of New York — birthplace of the Bolshevik Revolution

workers in many British towns and cities were still treated like animals. There were attempts made to prevent the abuses of the English industrial revolution as Russia became industrialised, but the enormous social problems created by the drift of millions of young workers to the industrial centres proved to be beyond the capacity of the Russian authorities to handle. Nevertheless, given time, Tzarist Russia might have become an example to the so-called Christian West had not subversives planned that it should be otherwise.

Then came the 1914-18 war which debilitated Russia to such an extent that the revolutionaries were able to creep out with



The last of the Tsars under arrest in 1917

confidence, stir-up industrial strife, infiltrate the army and paralyse the rearguard so that military defeat began to take its toll. The enemy within, so liberally tolerated under the Tzar, soon showed their hand after the abdication of Nicholas II. Agents from America, Germany and even England secretly organised an overthrow of the Duma, having at their disposal virtually unlimited funds for buying people and guns. The threat that Russia posed to the vested interests was no more after November 1917; and when a Red victory was almost assured and plans to repeat the Bolshevik revolution in Hungary and Germany under the same "Anglo-American" alien patronage were well underway, an armistice was declared and the war wound up, its purpose fulfilled. Russia safely fettered under Bolshevism, a revolution raging in Germany, Zionism triumphant over Turk and Arab in Palestine, the powers behind the Western world could retreat to New York and plan a New World Order.

Russia would still be a super power: but like a nuclear reactor, carefully controlled to prevent her going 'critical' from the safety of the Manhattan sky-scrappers. The price of seventy million Russian lives to consolidate



German tanks advance across the plains of Russia in 1941

the evil slave state would scarcely warrant consideration. A second world war to rescue the system and expand it, which would claim another fifty million lives all over Europe, likewise passed without scruple. Would a third world war conflagration which might claim hundreds of millions of lives be balked at? The question hardly arises since there is now no real opponent of communism and communist expansion; and what limited armed conflict is needed to secure vital peripheral bases can be achieved with conventional weapons. The nuclear threat is used as a far more effective weapon than if actually deployed for it has the paralysing effect of a snake's eyes on its victim.

It was Churchill who said that Lenin

and his gang were sent in to Russia in the famous sealed train like a virus. Back in to Russia, yes. But the virus had long been out of Russia doing its poisonous work of paralysing other world powers. Churchill was well informed about the nature of Communism. Arrested development for the white races: that is what it is all about. After all, the world's resources are limited; they are fast being consumed. Those who want to inherit the earth and rule the world must become conservationists. The potential wealth of Russia is a nest-egg they are anxious to keep from anyone else — especially the Russian people. The same Wall Street interests who financed its seizure now control it, develop it and exploit it. And to think that Hitler nearly stole it from them.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: FAILURE AND BETRAYAL *Contd. from page 10*

nauseating in our recent political history as that of a succession of British ministers rushing around the world, in the period between 1957 and 1964, shedding large parts of a still considerable British Empire. The often-repeated sequence of events generally included negotiations with former terrorists responsible for the most hideous acts, as in Kenya, then the establishment of a Westminster-style government completely unsuited to what was usually a primitive tribal society, and finally the ritual ceremony of lowering the flag invariably in the presence of some member of the royal family, a device designed to give the whole disgusting episode a degree of respectability. The whole ridiculous farce was presided over by Conservative Governments and Ministers, including Iain Macleod, Duncan Sandys and of course Harold (Wind of Change) Macmillan, all men who aided and abetted the new materialist politics and the growth of liberal-marxist doctrines in the Tory party. At the same time as these 'Conservatives' were busily handing over vast areas of the Empire to African barbarism, they also made the first tentative moves towards merging Britain into a European economic and political system, without more than a muted protest from a few isolated individuals in the Conservative Party.

Those people in Britain who continue to believe in the Conservative Party as representing British interests and being able to extricate the country from the many ills that afflict it are labouring under a delusion.

The Conservative Party no longer exists. It 'died' over a generation ago and was replaced by a party without a philosophy, determined only to hold onto its own position by any means available. The leaders of the modern 'Conservative' Party do at times refer to Britain and its unique place in the world, but only because they recognise the need to make people believe that they hold British interests as paramount. In reality, the Conservative Party, together with the other two establishment parties, is now dominated by Internationalism and is dedicated to the creation of World Government. Those who believe that the Conservative Party represents Britain are being misled. Patriotism has no place in the modern Conservative Party. The 'national' party like the 'national' church has become infected with the liberal-left views that threaten to destroy Western Christian Civilisation. No regeneration of Britain can come from such a source as this. The ideas of Professor Hearnshaw, such as the improvement of the quality of the British population, have no place in a party dedicated to turning Britain into a multi-racial slum.

The party of Pitt, Liverpool, Wellington, Disraeli and Salisbury no longer exists. Its successor the present Conservative Party is a miserable creature addicted to the myths of liberalism, yet deliberately obscuring its real self from thousands of decent souls that support it. If those individuals sincerely desire the regeneration of Britain they must look elsewhere, to a new party, to the National Front.

R. A. COLE

MINIS, MAXIS, MARINAS AND THE E.E.C.

AT THE time Parliament was asked to vote Britain into the Common Market, no full translation of the Treaty of Rome existed. For an obviously subversive reason only a very limited introduction to the document was available in English. The Treaty itself is of significant proportions and written in French. With the full content being effectively hidden by the treacherous Heath administration, most MP's voted on a basis of party dogma or personal passion. Few, very few, knew the implications of all the Articles of the Treaty for their country.

Increasingly important in the destruction of the economy of this country are Articles 81, 82 and 83. These deal with the elimination and prevention of competition between industries of the member nations of the EEC. The Treaty Commissioners have extraordinary powers available to them to stop such competition. These include the seizure of plant, products, vehicles, documents, correspondence, plans, accounts and premises and the closure thereof.

During 1971 and 1972 the notion that such restrictions could be placed on industries anywhere, particularly British Industry, appeared preposterous. The more so when it was a Conservative Government, the champions of private enterprise and free competition in the market place, that was pushing us into the EEC. Now, regrettably, it is all too clear that this is exactly what has and is taking place. It is in our own motor car industry that the drastic effects of the three Articles will be seen.

THE LINE-UP

The line-up is clearly defined. General Motors, Ford and Chrysler control a big hunk of the British and European motor car industries. Being international concerns they come under one central administration and each employs joint production schemes spread across several countries. Although on the face of it and reading their advertisements they appear to compete with one another, technically they do not. There are sufficient differences in model design, or performance, or cost, to ensure that they meet the conditions of the Treaty. It will be recalled that HM Government fiscally supported Chrysler in recent troubles despite the fact that they provide competition for Leyland products.

Of the other European producers one can say the same. Their designs are distinct from each other, even if it is only the price.

The original six of the EEC thrashed out their non-competitive situation many years ago and have organised product ranges to stay within the constrictions. We, Britain, joined them late and paid a massive premium to do so. But before we were accepted HM Government had to give assurances that all rules of the Treaty would be recognised and adhered to. This is where British Industry and the British people were sold down the river. One can understand why the preamble to such a massive economic disaster was done in secret.

BLAME WORKERS

The Callaghan administration knows that exports of Mini, Maxi and Marina cars must cease by about the time of Britain's complete absorption in the EEC in early 1978. Limited production for the home market would be uneconomic. Because they do not provide direct competition, production of the more distinctive types such as Jaguar, Land Rover and MG can be expected to be allowed to continue.

The closure of these production lines is the process we know to be underway. Would not the international financiers use their paid hirelings to ferment the crippling

strikes such as we have seen recently at Leyland plants? This would hasten the end of popular car production with the blame conveniently placed on the British workforce and not the EEC.

In this their task is made much easier by the fact that the firm is run by the National Enterprise Board (NEB), another government controlled body. They purchased the holding of Lord Stokes (of "I cannot wait to get into the Common Market" fame), following financial difficulties which arose from our membership of the EEC. Or was it all a put up job? Indeed one might question the poor export record of British cars to Europe. Has it been because there is a brake on the publicity and promotional programmes? With the NEB in control this is most likely.

Of course all British Industry will sooner or later be affected by the Articles 81, 82 and 83. One concern where trouble is imminent is Hawker Siddeley who will not be allowed to export their Hawk. It competes with the Dassault-Dornier-Breguet Alpha Jet. Senior directors of HSA have known about the limitation for years, as has the executive of the SBAC. But of course not a word has been said or written.

Should there be any sceptics who doubt the application of the three Articles they need look no further than the Gas Council. In announcing price increases in the region of 30 per cent they said they did not have to put their prices up. The increase was due to the fact that electricity was going up and they did not wish to compete. Since they are part of the power producing industry they are not allowed to compete by the Treaty of Rome. What a mockery it makes of the anti-inflation policy.



STRIKERS PICKETING THE GATES OF BRITISH LEYLAND
Have they been tools of multi-national Big Business?

A LETTER TO ROME FORTHCOMING LONDON STATUARY?

by Junius Secundus

My dear Tiberius,

Greetings! I understand that plans are afoot here to erect, at public expense, two statues, each of 9 feet high, of the purest marble, and most pristine form, each to stand on a suitable base composed of granite, measuring 6 feet x 15 feet, and 2 feet high.

It is proposed to erect both statues in Whitehall, or some similar place of public convenience, with sufficient space between them for the erection of a third statue, when sufficient public IMF funds are available.

The first figure will represent the great female patriot Lady Pawkbender, chastely yet scantily arrayed, in a long and delicate ankle-length gown, posed in a semi-reclining position, on a carved stone Chippendale settee. Her coiffeur will be of the fashionable "candyfloss" type, and her head will be slightly bowed over a book held in her left hand, resting across her knee. The book will bear the legend "The Rule of Insolvency". Her visage will be pensive, expressive of deep thought. Inscribed on the base of the statue will be (in Latin), "Through dedication, and deep sincerity, I entered the House of the Lord(s)." Beneath, carved on the plinth, the words in Anglo-Saxon, "Erected on behalf of a grateful people to Lady Pawkbender by a truly humble Government and Nation, as a slight tribute to one who always

put their interests before hers, and who seeking little, received much."

The second statue, to be erected in the vicinity, will represent that great little man and statesman, Sir Harold Wilson. He will be shown in his favourite pose, Gannex thrown back from his shoulders, his right hand poised, just taking his pipe from his mouth, wearing an old jacket, thrown open to reveal the portly outward thrust of his rule of governaunce. His trousers will be chastely wrinkled in the manner beloved of this great man. He will be shown in an attitude of manfully warding off a verbal blow, with sparkling and witty repartee. His expression will be the one normally seen on his pleasant visage, a general compound of jovial benevolence, kindly wit, charity, generosity etc.

A delicately carved and fretted arch over the figure, will carry a large wrought iron weathercock, symbolic of his steadfast principles. In place of the Cardinal Points, will appear copper emblems representative of the TUC, the IMF, the EEC and Phases One to Four of the Social Contract. The

base of the arch will bear an inscription in Anglo-Saxon, Gujarati, Urdu and Hindi: "Erected by a humble Nation in deep gratitude to a truly frank and sincere little statesman and patriot, who provided them with much (expensive) entertainment during his term of office."

Around the base of the statue will be a carved border of humbugs, together with the name, style and honour of the great, little man himself. Beneath that will be a frieze depicting Hebrew tribes of scrap-metal merchants, cinomatograph producers and textile vendors.

The third statue is to be of Mr. Edward Heath, holding a ship's wheel in one hand, and a baton in the other. The precise pose has yet to be decided upon, but it is believed to be bending forward. The suggested inscription is to read: "Erected by a Nation appreciative of having to pay higher rates, thankful for having several ancient Counties abolished, and happy to be allowed Common Market food at quadruple prices."

I am informed that many prominent London pigeons, as well as numerous dogs, are looking forward to the erection of these majestic tributes.

P.S. I should be most grateful, Tiberius, if you would swiftly prepare for my homecoming. Britain is now so swamped by foreign barbarians granted citizenship, poverty so widespread, the anger of the discontented populace so great, and a political rebellion by patriotic citizens under the standard of the National Front so imminent, that I should prefer to watch events from the safety of my vineyards.

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NATIONALIST BOOKS

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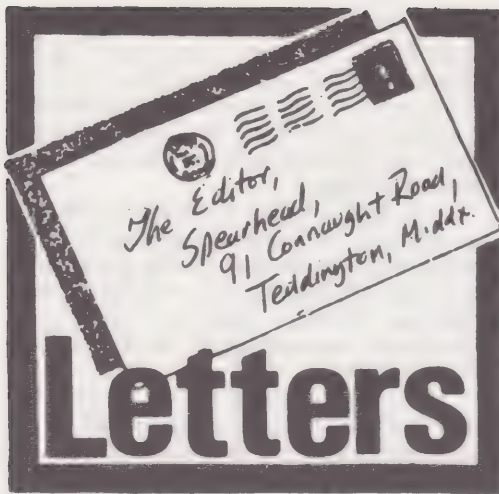
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SIR: Readers of *Spearhead* may be interested to know that the progress of the National Front is being closely monitored throughout the world, and not least in the Soviet Union.

During the early part of last year, a document of chilling implications to British freedom circulated in the Soviet Defence Ministry. It came from the pen of Army General Maltrev. Amidst all the drivel about the role of the Soviet Army in defending Socialist achievements in other countries, we come to a section where Maltrev finds a rising threat to Socialism in Britain posed by a movement that anyone can recognise as the National Front. Briefly, Maltrev is saying that, should the National Front be voted into power and proceed to take measures to stem Communist subversion, the Soviet Army would be justified in intervening to save the bacon of its stooges in this country and protect "progressive Socialism".

That the Soviets apparently see no threat to their machinations coming from the Tory Party is worth pondering upon — particularly by Tories scared stiff of Communism!

BARRY BIDWELL,
Newton Abbot, Devon

SIR: My husband and I were delighted recently to be introduced to your magazine and to learn of the activities of the National Front. Keep up the good work and may God bless you in all your endeavours.

Your cover "Smith Betrays Rhodesia" sums up the feeling of all right-thinking Rhodesians, although, regrettably, there are many who still think "Good old Smithy", "Poor old Smithy, what else could he do?" ad nauseam! In this regard there have been two excellent articles written by Ivor Benson of South Africa in *Property and Finance*, published in Salisbury. The articles expose, as you do, the international conspiracy and political machinations against Rhodesia and South Africa.

Our renewed good wishes to you, and our friends in Britain.

CELIA JANSEN,
Bulawayo, Rhodesia

SIR: I would like to comment on the article in the January issue of *Spearhead*, "Workers back NF Trades Unionists". Since I was elected by my union branch of the T.G.W.U. to Yarmouth Trades Council a lot has happened. My branch officials, acting under orders from the District Official who in turn receives his orders from union H.Q., have dismissed me as a delegate. I am also barred from holding any position in the union. If I had been allowed to be nominated I would certainly have been elected as a Shop Steward to represent my department in the factory. The sole reason I am barred is because I am a member of the National Front.

This is 'democracy' as practised by our left-wing trade union leaders.

TOM HOLMES,
Organiser, Gt. Yarmouth Group,
National Front

SIR: In a recent issue you questioned the integrity of the Ulster Peace Movement.

Since reading that article I have seen a newspaper report about the peace movement acting in a "Scarlet Pimpernel" role to assist 'reformed' terrorists to flee the country and settle abroad. This report lends weight to your suspicions.

Many questions may be asked about this allegedly commendable enterprise. Two are: Which countries are on the receiving end of it, and are the authorities there aware of it?

JOHN H. LENCH,
Dharan, Saudi Arabia

SIR: I wish to make it clear: 1) I am not now, nor ever have been, a member of the National Party. 2) I have not been approached by anyone concerning the possibility of my standing as a candidate in the Stechford by-election.

TOM FINNEGAN,
Castle Bromwich, Birmingham

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Accrington Observer*.

Sir—I hope that Mr Walsh, JP, will forgive me if I do not answer every single point raised in his letter of the 5th February, but although it takes only one line to ask a question it requires far more than that to give an adequate answer.

Firstly, though, his bizarre implication that because the British race is made up of "Angles, Saxons, Vikings, Danes, Jutes, Normans (originally called "North Men"), Flemish, Huguenots, Poles and Irish" we are multiracial already will, I am certain, not fool most people. After all, they are only different tribes descended from one basic stock. There is very little difference between them and involved no great intermixture of blood. When he contrasts this with the very much different question of intermixture with Asians and negroids he is entering the realms of fantasy. As for the Jews and Gypsies mentioned in his list these have formed such an infinitesimally small portion of the overall population that their presence here has created little real disturbance. And this is again a very much different thing in scale to the flooding into this country of millions of Asian and negroid immigrants. The comparison is too ludicrous for serious considera-

tion. And as for whether Britain has "refreshed itself from abroad" this is a highly debatable point. I do not think most people would agree that the presence of Gypsies, for instance, has done anything to "refresh" this country. Remarks such as this are utterly meaningless and absurd.

Secondly, as for the population not being increased by the influx of coloureds, this may well be, but that is not the point. The point is that a greater and greater proportion of people in Britain are coloured. This is what is unacceptable. And when I say "coloured" it is a deeper and more fundamental difference than merely skin colour. Physiologically they have vast differences from ourselves.

Lastly, with regard to the large number of Asians employed in textiles, perhaps it is fair to ask Mr Walsh, as a member of the management of a local textile firm, whether in supporting coloured immigration he is not also encouraging the import of plentiful cheap labour for the textile industry? And also ensuring that most white people are discouraged from seeking employment in textiles because of the high proportion of Asians employed in it? As for hospitals relying on immigrant labour (over exag-

gerated though it commonly is) it should be borne in mind that many British students are turned away each year from medical school, not because they lack qualifications but because available places have been filled by overseas students. If this were stopped there would be far more white doctors and nurses available. And again, where large scale immigrant hospital staff has been recruited has this not helped to keep wages down? Is it not a case of multiracialism being argued for on the grounds of exploitation? In other words, let's use them for the dirty jobs? Two things no decent person can advocate are the deliberate suppression of justifiable wage increases — exploitation in other words — and the deprivation of British workers of jobs because of large scale immigration. Phased repatriation will ensure that jobs now filled by immigrants will be gradually taken over by Britons, if necessary through increasing wages (which would be fully justified) and through improving conditions. — Yours etc.

DAVID RILEY,
Prospective National Front
Parliamentary candidate
for Accrington.

4 Lodge-street,
Accrington.

Trouble shooting

Learn from the past

While the National Party splinter group has now no significance in the general context of Britain's political life, the 'Populist' tendency, and its bastard child 'Racial Marxism' need to be studied regularly.

John Tyndall, NF Chairman, in his history of the National Front in last month's issue showed that 'Populism' not once but three times threatened the existence of the NF. That happened for two reasons:—

Firstly, the chief instigator of the poison, Gordon 'Brown' (Marshall) owned the roof over the NF's head (at Tulse Hill, then at Croydon) and so Loyalists were not able to conduct a thorough-going purge.

Secondly, within the overall NF membership growth there has always been a high turnover of members. Thus there was always a high proportion of new members who knew nothing of past troubles and who could not be systematically educated on account of the internal patronage situation. Thus every two or three years the 'Populists' could renew their power bid with new cannon-fodder.

The final purge came at the end of 1975 when the 'Populist' faction (then under the nominal leadership of the Gypsy Horse Dealer, J. Kingsley Read, whose personal income was subsidised by 'Brown') expelled themselves from the NF in a fit of pique after the High Court indicated that their attempted expulsion of Directorate Loyalists was unlawful.

The opportunities presented by that excretion must not be lost. Updated information about 'Populists' and their 'Racial Marxist' spawn must frequently be available so that NF recruits will be inoculated against 'Populist' infection.

Predictions fulfilled

In several past issues I have indicated that the NP splinter group could not hold together for long as it was only united on the negative issue of hostility to John Tyndall and myself.

I predicted that once the faction had to survive outside the NF the naive genuinely 'Populistic' element, as represented on the NP Executive by Tom Benford, John Score, Marion Powell, Tony Webber and Henry Lord (who thinks the patriotic revival will be led by Hughie Green!) would be turned on and butchered by the quasi-intellectual and ruthlessly power-seeking *clique* of 'Racial Marxists'.

This is exactly what has happened.

The 'Racial Marxist' line-up is Mike Lobb, Dave McCalden, Richard Lawson,

Steve Brady, Denis Pirie, Paul Kingsley, Joan Sandland and the G.H.D. ('Brown', who likes to keep all his options open, is casting a low profile, but he still lets the 'Racial Marxist' faction occupy his Pawsons Road, Croydon, office).

The "ex-Tory" G.H.D. is not a part of the *clique* out of any ideological commitment, but simply out of a desire to retain an income. According to former NP Executive members Marion Powell and Henry Lord, this has amounted to £120 a month "expenses", plus £15 a week to help him get to and fro from Blackburn, plus £10 a week from certain branches, plus additional sums personally solicited on an *ad hoc* basis.

This and cash spent on other H.Q. drones is not well spent say Powell and Lord who say the G.H.D. and his pals are often only contactable between 11.30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. at "their saloon bar sub-office in the Pawsons Arms".

Read's continued association with the NP is now in question as funds dry up and as his loyal *clique* chums have abolished the position of NP Chairman. Under a new rule change they all play a kind of musical chairs, with each power-mad hysteric having a chance to be "Chairman-of-the-month"!

Not that the G.H.D.'s Chairmanship hadn't already been undermined — by himself! During 1976 he "resigned" from the Chairmanship at four different Executive meetings, shrieking abuse, only to return after 10 minutes' "refreshment" to say he would carry on if given a vote of confidence. On each occasion six people voted for him, while the remaining 15 Executives abstained. Some "confidence"!

First of the 'Populist' faction within the NP Executive to resign was Tom Benford. Benford's letter of resignation was sent to the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph*. The abuse it contains is delicious. The G.H.D., according to Benford, "is well known as an habitual liar". Other observations were far too hilarious to be published here.

The splitters split

Benford's resignation galvanised remaining 'Populists' for action. Mrs. Powell, already threatened with expulsion after protesting at the lack of support given to her in the Wallsall North by-election, summoned a meeting of Stevenage and Islington members, to consider resolutions to be put to the NP's A.G.M. on 26th February, which were "designed to restore democracy to the NP". The meeting, held in an Islington pub on 5th February under the Chairmanship of "The Sage of Islington" John Score, was a

riot of fun.

The G.H.D. and his "Inner Council" gang turned up and expelled Mrs. Powell on the spot. They bawled obscene abuse at the platform, and fighting broke out during which the hideous Steve Brady assaulted O.A.P. Mrs. Ellen Thompson. (Brady had been reprimanded at a previous Executive meeting for taking C.S. gas canisters with him to party functions). The meeting was closed by the landlord who banned the NP from the premises, just as he would a rabble of football hooligans.

Mrs. Powell and her friends now seem to be taking their revenge. To begin with they set up "A NEW DEMOCRATIC NATIONALIST PARTY" at a meeting in the Nightingale pub, Wood Green last month!

She and her friends have also had a happy time chatting up reporters on and posting things to Blackburn's *Lancashire Evening Telegraph*. According to an *Evening Telegraph* reporter they claimed they will be asking the Fraud Squad to investigate the management of NP funds and have circulated a letter to Richard Lawson from a personal friend in America who undertook to get articles plugging the NP published in a Ku Klux Klan publication.

Already the *Evening Telegraph* has published a demand that the G.H.D., a Councillor in Blackburn, "account for every penny" of the £450 donated to him by its readers for legal costs when they thought he was going to stand up to the Race Relations Board.

The G.H.D.'s reaction to that story was to storm into the newspaper office, bellowing threats and abuse, with the result that the paper is likely to publish even more embarrassing stories about him in the very near future.

Not only are the G.H.D.'s and his pals' troubles far from over from the public relations point of view, but they are very shortly going to have to face up to the substantial legal costs they incurred as a result of the various High Court actions they were involved in when they tried to destroy the NF at the end of 1975.

What a shambles! Yet these are the people who, using the catch-phrases of "democratic nationalism, anti-authoritarianism and respectability" presumed to try and seize control of our NF. Clearly our party was rescued just in time!

We must never forget that narrow escape — and we must be prepared to eliminate ruthlessly from our ranks any 'Populist' trend that might possibly re-emerge as our party grows.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND CLUBHOUSE

This scheme will also be promoted in the next NF Members Bulletin, Organisers Bulletin, the next issue of National Front News and all Branch Newsletters.

The National Front is forging ahead, in membership recruitment and in the struggle for votes at elections. There remains one very serious weakness — the lack of spacious, secure and permanent accommodation for the National Headquarters.

The Finance Committee of the NF Directorate has set as its target to provide during 1977 a building in the Greater London Area. The Ground Floor will house a Clubhouse, and the remainder of the premises will provide the larger office and printing facilities which the growth of the party urgently demands.

Obviously a large sum of money will be required, and the Finance Committee has already been raising this in a number of ways. Several individual members and larger Branches are prepared to contribute to a substantial extent, which will bring us one third of the way towards the target figure.

More remains to be done, and **URGENTLY**. Leicester Branch purchased their own building by means of loans, and it is a fact that if only one third of our members would **LEND** — not **GIVE**, but **LEND** — the Party £5 for five years we could instruct Estate Agents to start looking for YOUR new Clubhouse and H.Q. right away.

A 5 year **LOAN SCHEME** is being started, and it is hoped that every single member will make an effort to contribute at least the minimum of £5. A special Anniversary Souvenir receipt form is being printed, and this may be used to claim repayment at any time after 5 years.

All Loan Scheme money will go into a special account administered by the Finance Committee, and Chartered Accountants have been appointed to audit the Building finance. Provision has also been made for repayment to members at the end of five years.

REMEMBER — when the new Race Laws come into effect, the NF Club will be the only place in London where you can be sure of not being forced to mix with alien immigrants. **THIS SCHEME IS VITAL TO THE FUTURE OF THE N.F. GIVE IT YOUR MAXIMUM SUPPORT!**

BUILDING 5 YEAR LOAN SCHEME

Name

Address

To the NF National Treasurer

Please find enclosed £ (minimum £5) as a loan to the Building Fund for five years. I understand that this is a loan and not a gift, and that the money will be repaid at any time after 1st September, 1982 on production of my special Souvenir Receipt.

All cheques, Postal Orders etc. must be crossed with the words **"BUILDING FUND LOAN ACCOUNT"** and addressed to **"Building Fund, c/o NF, 91 Connaught Road, Teddington, Middlesex."**

Great effort in GLC elections

The National Front is well on the way towards its target of fighting the majority of the 92 seats in the Greater London Council elections on May 5th. This tremendous campaign will be one of the major landmarks in the NF's electoral progress. Not only will the publicity impact of this campaign be great, but the very size of the vote accorded to the NF in London will make it impossible for the media to claim realistically that the National Front is a party with "minority support".

As we go to press, NF candidates have been firmly nominated in 82 G.L.C. constituencies, and there are still more to come. So far, every one of these will be a properly fought campaign with personalised election addresses for every candidate. The size of the campaign can be appreciated from the fact that G.L.C. wards are in fact parliamentary-size constituencies. Well over one million items of NF literature will be reaching Londoners. This effort also demonstrates that our target of fighting 300 seats at the next General Election is well within view, since nearly a third of these can be fought in Greater London alone.

The present line-up of constituencies being fought by each London Branch is as follows:— Barking (2); Bexley (3); Lewisham (3); Richmond & Kingston (4); Southwark (4); Newham (3); Wandsworth (4); Hounslow (3); Hackney (3); Waltham Forest (3); Harrow (3); Bromley (1); Haringey (3); Croydon (2); Tower Hamlets (2); Camden (3); Islington (3); Greenwich (3); Enfield (3); Lambeth (4); Redbridge (3); Hillingdon (3); Havering (3); Paddington (2); Fulham & Hammersmith (3); Brent (4); Barnet (1); Hendon (1); Merton (1); Sutton (2).

Immigration and the astronomical burden of G.L.C. and borough council debt, which lies at the root of rocketing rent and rates as well as cuts in essential council services such as housing and education, will be the keynote of the NF's London campaign.

FOCUS ON RHODESIA

Free pamphlet issued by Rhodesia Department of Information.

Interested persons can write to: —
S.A. — Rhodesia Association,
552 Decock Street, Sunnyside,
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2,000 IN NF MARCH THROUGH STECHFORD

One of the largest provincial NF marches was held last month when 2,000 members marched through Stechford in support of NF candidate in the Parliamentary by-election, Andrew Brons. The anti-immigration march, led by a pipe band, encountered more local support than ever before, with many thumbs-up signs, applause and shouts of "Up the National Front!" from Stechford folk. The march ended with a packed meeting (pictured right) addressed by candidate Andrew Brons and NF Chairman John Tyndall.

The campaign in Stechford was lively throughout. Another public meeting later on was attacked by members of the International Marxist Group, while inside the hall Sadie Relf read out a message of support for our candidate from Robert Relf, hero of the struggle against the Race Relations Board.

Readers of *Spearhead* could not have failed to appreciate the splendid cover design of the special NF 10th Anniversary issue last month. That design was the work of Michael Coles A.R.C.A., who with Roy Bowles heads the Design & Display Group of the NF's Publicity Department.

Since the establishment of the Group a few years ago, Michael and Roy have been responsible for a wide range of superbly executed publicity work for the NF, from march banners and platform decoration to National Front posters.

Michael Coles studied at the Royal College of Art and taught stained glass at a London College of Art for ten years. An authority on mediaeval art, he has had numerous commissions from the Church for stained glass. Michael was responsible not only for the cover design of the special *Spearhead* issue, but also for the design of the souvenir 1976 Remembrance Day programme. He has produced nearly all the major banners used on NF marches, including the new party banner unveiled last year. Behind him in the picture is his St. George's Day banner, and to the right a design for a local NF Branch banner.

Roy Bowles also studied stained glass at Hammersmith College of Art until 1969, and has had many commissions for secular glass. Married with two children, Roy now works as an architectural draughtsman. His works for the NF include a brilliant series of propaganda posters, including *The Common Market threatens British freedom* (showing the Union Jack impaled on barbed wire), *Danger! Muggers at Work*, and the now famous *Your Last Chance . . . The National Front*. He also executed the "Stop the Muggers" banner used on the Hackney march in 1975.

Michael and Roy are both members of the NF's Hounslow Branch, and are active in branch work. One of the principle reasons that led to their support of British National-



AN N.F. PORTRAIT Michael Coles and Roy Bowles



Michael Coles (seated), with Roy Bowles

ism, they say, is the degenerate and declining level of British art and architecture under alien influence, to the exclusion of native British talent and native British sources of inspiration. Both are concerned about the threat to the architectural heritage of Britain, to which the old parties pay only lip service. They see only a National Front government as having the will both to legislate against the acts of vandalism perpe-

trated on our towns and cities by property developers and Councils, and to inaugurate a national programme of public works which will not only provide jobs for the unemployed youth of Britain but genuinely enrich the British environment.

NF Branches interested in designs for branch banners, which incorporate local town heraldry, may write to Michael Coles c/o NF Head Office.

PETER H. PEEL

A GLIMPSE OF THE NETWORK FROM M.G.M.

THE M.G.M. film *Network* is a must for every nationalist. Scripted by Paddy Chayevsky, it deals with the disillusion, and dissolution, of the news anchor-man (Peter Finch) of a mythical T.V. network called U.B.C. But it is much more than that: it is a truly extraordinary confession of the nature of the international conspiracy which rules and corrupts our decaying world. It seems, and not for the first time, that our masters are so secure in their feeling of omnipotence, that they deign to amuse themselves by letting their subject-slaves see glimpses of the truth. It is the sadistic psychology of the "flasher" on a cosmic scale; the ultimate in *Schadenfreude*.

There are red-herrings and false trails, of course. It would be unthinkable to tell the whole truth. Even we brainwashed dumbos might catch on. One of the most sympathetic characters is a senior T.V. network executive named Max Schumacher, played with great warmth and charm by the unimpeachably Aryan actor, Bill Holden. On the other hand, the sinister head of the whole international conspiracy is a character called Arthur Jensen (Ned Beattie) in the role of a Rockefeller or Rothschild.

Most revealing, perhaps, and confirming the long-held suspicions of this reviewer, is the messianic ideology underlying the conspiracy about which Jensen is eloquently explicit during a climactic scene in which he "enlightens" the central character (Peter Finch). The absolute and total cynic who unabashedly recognises his own villainy — Shakespeare's Iago or Richard III — is a very

rare phenomenon: perhaps he never existed. Certainly most men, however demoniacal their schemes, seem to need to justify themselves by elevating their greed, or ambition, or arrogance, into an ideological commitment. The appalling future for us all which is the final aim of the interlocking Bilderberger-C.F.R.-Trilateral Commission and other conspiracies, which this film confirms, is only to be fully understood if we understand also that these men are not villains in their own eyes. They have an elaborate sophistry of global peace, prosperity, and progress under a tight "network" of economic control and planning, with themselves, of course, as latter-day Platonic Guardians. This justifies (so the thesis runs) their tyranny and their promotion of a raceless, rootless, miscegenated world of the future.

TWO DISTINCT FORCES?

One last question remains. I am not quite sure that I have the answer, though I think I know it. Are there, in fact, two distinct forces at work — each co-operating in the conspiracy for the time being and each believing that it can ultimately subordinate the other? One such force would consist of the truly international conspirators with whom we have been concerned to this point: the other would be a group aiming at a much more restricted tribal elite. A word to the wise: the ghost of Cecil Rhodes, reviewing the results of his own policies from some Olympian perspective, might be able to tell us.

RISE IN PRICE OF SPEARHEAD

As from this issue, the price of *Spearhead* has risen from 15p to 20p per copy. This increase, though regretted, has been made inevitable by the rise in paper prices and other general running costs. Readers will appreciate that *Spearhead* has managed to keep its price down to 15p, in spite of inflation, for some considerable time — while prices of other publications have constantly risen. Details of the new rates are given on Page 15. Generous reductions are still made for bulk supplies to NF Branches.

ROOMS TO LET

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